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ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Vessels inspected—Yellow fever and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez reports, November 2, as follows:

One bill of health was issued during the week. October 27 the Chilean steamship *Limari*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 9 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from here. Two cabin and 3 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. Passengers were all examined; also 41 pieces of baggage. Vessel fumigated, and 4 certificates of immunity were issued.

During the month ended October 31, 1905, the total mortality was 245, of which 7 deaths were from yellow fever and 27 from smallpox. For same period last year the total mortality was 194, of which no deaths were from smallpox and 2 were from yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, November 9, as follows:

Conditions and transactions at this port for the week ended November 7:

November 1 the steamship *Santiago* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 2 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from here. Four immune certificates were issued. Three steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. Vessel fumigated.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Inspection of Zacapa and other towns.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports, November 9, as follows:

Zacapa, which is 101 miles from Puerto Barrios, is the largest town on the railroad, and is about 600 feet above sea level. It has a population of about 5,000. One of the remarkable features of this place is its extremely dry climate, having practically no rainfall, only a few showers during the year.

Yellow fever made its appearance in Zacapa the latter part of June. The infection was introduced from Livingston through natives who were permitted to return to their homes in Zacapa after the outbreak of the fever in Livingston. The fever was not recognized as yellow fever until August, by which time the infection was thoroughly disseminated throughout the town, there being hardly a house in the place which has not had a case of yellow fever. I was unable to obtain any reliable information as to the number of cases or deaths, but well-informed and reliable residents estimate the number of deaths at about 700. At the time of my visit the public health was fairly good. Only a few cases of yellow fever existed, as the force of the epidemic had spent itself and the available material was practically exhausted. At the time of the outbreak of yellow fever a great number of people left and went to the mountains, leaving only about 3,500 in the place during the height of the fever, and it is these returning and others from the adjoining places who come into Zacapa that are furnishing the material for keeping up the infection. This is the first time yellow fever has ever appeared in Zacapa. Sulphur has been burned on the street corners with the idea of purifying the atmosphere. No attempt

has been made to destroy the infection in the place used as a lazaretto during the epidemic. It was simply a thatched shed with the sides inclosed, and was used for treating the poor. It could easily have been burned, as it would be impossible to properly fumigate it.

Gualan is situated on a hill, and is about 500 feet above sea level. It has a population of about 1,500. It is on the railroad, 80 miles from Puerto Barrios and 21 miles from Zacapa. The first cases of yellow fever came under observation in August. The yellow-fever cases in the railroad hospital were kept under bars, and every precaution used to prevent the spread of the infection, no standing water being allowed around the buildings; but in the town itself nothing has been done. One of the foci is in the barracks itself, in which a number of cases of yellow fever have developed and are still developing, no effort being made to destroy the infection. There were about 200 deaths in Gualan during the epidemic.

All along the line of the railroad from Puerto Barrios to Zacapa, wherever there is a station, I invariably found the *stegomyia* present.

JAPAN.

Plague at Kobe and Osaka.

A dispatch dated November 20, 1905, received through the Department of State from the consul at Kobe, announces plague at Kobe and Osaka, Japan.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—No quarantinable disease.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, November 20, as follows:
Week ended November 18, 1905.

November 12: Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *City of Tampico*, bound for New Orleans, via Veracruz, with 21 in the crew, 4 first-class and 1 third-class passengers; vessel sails in general cargo. Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for Galveston, via Port Arthur, with 19 in the crew; vessel sails in a small cargo of ixtle.

November 14: Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Tabor*, bound for Norfolk, via Perth Amboy, with 30 in the crew; vessel sails in a cargo of lead and copper bullion.

November 15: Inspected and passed the British steamship *Dorisebrook*, bound for a port north of Hatteras, via Mexican ports, with 25 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the American steamship *Seneca*, bound for New York, via Habana, with 61 in the crew and 17 first-class passengers; vessel sails in general cargo and live stock for Cuba.

November 16: Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Gulfport, via Ship Island, with 19 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast.

November 17: Inspected and passed the British steamship *Floridian*, bound for New Orleans, with 44 in the crew, and 2 first-class passen-